

COSMETIC, PHARMACEUTICAL OR DERMATOLOGICAL  
COMPOSITION COMPRISING A HISTAMINE ANTAGONIST, AN  
INTERLEUKIN-1 ANTAGONIST AND/OR A TNF-ALPHA ANTAGONIST

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

105240-8207960

[0001] This application is a divisional of <sup>US Patent No. 4,277,387</sup> ~~co-pending United States Application~~  
~~No. 09/391,394~~, filed September 8, 1999, ~~now allowed~~, incorporated by reference  
herein in its entirety and relied upon, which is a continuation of Appln. No.  
08/879,889, filed June 20, 1997, now U.S. Patent No. 5,993,833, which is a  
divisional of Application No. 08/580,291, filed December 28, 1995, now U.S.  
Patent No. 5,658,581.

[0002] The present invention relates to the use of a histamine antagonist, an  
interleukin-1 antagonist and/or a TNF-alpha antagonist in a cosmetic,  
pharmaceutical or dermatological composition for topical application, intended, in  
particular, for the treatment of sensitive skins, as well as to a composition  
containing a histamine antagonist, an interleukin-1 antagonist and/or a TNF-alpha  
antagonist for the purpose of decreasing or even abolishing the irritant effects of  
certain products, and in particular of certain active agents used in the cosmetics,  
pharmaceutical or dermatological field.

[0003] It is known that some skins are more sensitive than others. The  
symptoms of sensitive skin were hitherto poorly characterized and the problem of  
these skins was, as a result, poorly defined; nobody understood precisely the  
process involved in sensitivity - non-allergic cutaneous hyperreactivity - of the  
skin. Some workers believed that a sensitive skin was a skin which reacted to  
cosmetic products, others that such a skin was one which reacted to several  
external factors, not necessarily associated with cosmetic products.

[0004] Some tests have been tried in an effort to pinpoint sensitive skins, for example tests involving lactic acid and DMSO, which are known to be irritant substances: see, for example, the paper by K. Lammintausta et al., *Dermatoses*, 1988, 36, pages 45-49; and the paper by T. Agner and J. Serup, *Clinical and Experimental Dermatology*, 1989, 14, pages 214-217. However, these tests did not enable sensitive skins to be characterized completely.

[0005] Moreover, sensitive skins were likened to allergic skins.

[0006] Since the characteristics of sensitive skins were poorly understood, it was very difficult to treat them hitherto, and they were treated indirectly, for example by limiting the use of products having an irritant character, such as surfactants, preservatives or perfumes as well as certain active agents, in cosmetic or dermatological compositions.

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[0007] The Applicants have carried out numerous clinical tests and have been able to determine the symptoms associated with sensitive skins. These symptoms are, in particular, subjective signs which are essentially dysaesthetic sensations. Dysaesthetic sensations are understood to mean more or less painful sensations experienced in an area of the skin, such as prickling, tingling, itching or pruritus, burning, inflammation, discomfort, tightness, and the like.

[0008] The Applicants were able to show, in addition, that a sensitive skin was not an allergic skin. In effect, an allergic skin is a skin which reacts to an external agent, an allergen, which triggers an allergic reaction. This is an immunological process which takes place only when an allergen is present and which affects only sensitized subjects. The essential characteristic of sensitive skin is, according to the Applicants, on the contrary, a mechanism of response to external factors, which can affect any individual, even if individuals with so-called sensitive skin react to them more quickly than do others. This mechanism is not immunological.

[0009] The Applicants have now found that sensitive skins could be divided into two major clinical forms, irritable skins and intolerant skins.

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[0010] An irritable skin is a skin which reacts by pruritus, that is to say by itching or by prickling, to different factors such as the environment, emotions, foods, windy conditions, rubbing, shaving soap, surfactants, hard water with a high chalk concentration, temperature changes or wool. In general, these signs are associated with a dry skin with or without sores, or with a skin which displays erythema.

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A2) [0011] An intolerant skin is a skin which reacts by sensations of inflammation or of tightness, by pruritus, that is to say by itching or prickling, by tingling and/or red blotches, to different factors such as the environment, emotions and foods. In general, these signs are associated with erythema and with a skin with or without sores.

[0012] "Sensitive" scalps have a more unequivocal symptomatology: the sensations of pruritus and/or of prickling and/or of inflammation are essentially triggered by local factors such as rubbing, soap, surfactants, hard water with a high chalk concentration, shampoos or lotions. These sensations are also sometimes triggered by factors such as the environment, emotions and/or foods. Erythema and hyperseborrhoea of the scalp as well as a dandruff state are frequently associated with the above signs.

[0013] Moreover, in some anatomical regions, such as the major folds (inguinal, genital, axillary, popliteal, anal and inframammary regions, bend of the elbow) and the feet, sensitive skin manifests itself in pruriginous sensations and/or dysaesthetic sensations (inflammation, prickling) associated especially with sweating, with rubbing, with wool, with surfactants, with hard water with a high chalk concentration and/or with temperature changes.

[0014] To determine whether a skin is sensitive or otherwise, the Applicants have also developed a test. In effect, after performing a large number of tests with the object of defining a sensitive skin, Applicants found, surprisingly, that there

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was a link between persons having sensitive skin and those who reacted to a topical application of capsaicin.

[0015] The capsaicin test consists in applying 0.05 ml of a cream containing 0.075 % of capsaicin to approximately 4 cm<sup>2</sup> of skin, and noting the appearance of subjective signs caused by this application, such as prickling, burning and itching. In subjects having sensitive skins, these signs appear between 3 and 20 minutes after the application, and are followed by the appearance of an erythema which begins at the periphery of the area of application.

[0016] Hitherto, capsaicin was used as a medicinal product, especially for treating the pains of shingles. Capsaicin causes a release of neuropeptides, and especially of tachykinins which originate from nerve endings of the epidermis and the dermis. The Applicants found that the physiopathological mechanism common to all the states of sensitive skins was associated with a great capacity to release tachykinins and more especially substance P in the skin. It is known, in addition, that substance P released by epidermal sensory endings induces a cascade of biochemical events in which the first steps affect the mast cells. The binding of substance P to mast cell receptors induces a release of numerous pro-inflammatory mediators, among them histamine, serotonin, interleukin-1 (IL-1), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha).

[0017] Moreover, the Applicants found that sensitive skins as are defined above are, in addition, characterized by high levels of interleukin-1 and/or of histamine in the superficial layers of the epidermis. These levels rise proportionately as the state of reactivity of the skin increases.

[0018] The Applicants have now discovered that the essential characteristics of sensitive skins (irritation reactions and cutaneous intolerance reactions) are associated with the release of substance P and consequently with the release of histamine, of interleukin-1 and particularly of TNF-alpha, and that interleukin-1

antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists and/or histamine antagonists may be used in the preventive and/or curative treatment of sensitive skins.

[0019] Histamine, interleukin-1 and/or TNF-alpha "antagonists" are understood to mean all substances capable of inhibiting the release and/or synthesis and/or receptor binding of histamine, of interleukin-1 and/or of TNF-alpha, respectively. The antagonists inhibiting the receptor binding of histamine are agents specific for the type 1 histamine (H<sub>1</sub>) receptor.

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[0020] In addition, the Applicants found that the addition of interleukin-1 antagonists and/or of TNF-alpha antagonists to cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological compositions for topical application containing irritant products (alpha-hydroxy acids, retinoids, benzoyl peroxide, etc.) also enabled the irritation reactions usually caused by these products to be decreased or even eliminated. These irritation reactions manifest themselves within moments following application, in dysaesthetic sensations (inflammation, burning, itching or pruritus sensations, prickling sensations, tightness, etc.), and/or in red blotches, and/or in edema. These irritation states may also manifest themselves some time after application, in the persistence, appearance or reappearance of the above-mentioned dysaesthetic sensations and/or in red blotches and/or scales; these skin irritation states may assume the appearance of plaques of cutaneous xerosis and/or sores.

[0021] Moreover, histamine release induced by neurogenic inflammation causes a vasodilatation which manifests itself in erythema, edema and pruritus. Thus, the addition of histamine antagonists specific for the H<sub>1</sub> receptors to irritant cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological compositions also enables the irritation reactions usually caused by these products to be decreased or even eliminated.

[0022] To treat sensitive skins, the Applicants hence envisaged the use of histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists. Applicants found, in effect, surprisingly, that the incorporation of histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists in a cosmetic,

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pharmaceutical or dermatological composition enables the irritation and/or dysaesthetic sensations and/or pruritus of the skin and/or mucosae to be avoided.

[0023] Hence the subject of the present invention is the use of at least one compound chosen from interleukin-1 antagonists, TNF-alpha antagonists and combinations thereof, in a composition containing a cosmetically, pharmaceutically or dermatologically acceptable medium, for treating sensitive skins.

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[0024] The subject of the present invention is also the use in a topical composition of at least one compound chosen from interleukin-1 antagonists, TNF-alpha antagonists and combinations thereof, for preventing and/or combating skin irritations and/or sores and/or erythema and/or sensations of inflammation and/or of dysaesthesia and/or pruritus and/or prickling and/or tingling and/or discomfort and/or tightness of the skin and/or mucosae.

[0025] According to the invention, the topical composition may contain, in addition, a constituent chosen from histamine antagonists and combinations thereof.

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[0026] The subject of the present invention is also the use in a topical composition of at least one constituent chosen from histamine antagonists and combinations thereof, for preventing and/or combating skin irritations and/or sores and/or sensations of inflammation and/or of dysaesthesia and/or prickling and/or tingling and/or discomfort and/or tightness of the skin and/or mucosae.

[0027] A cosmetically, dermatologically or pharmaceutically acceptable medium is a medium which is compatible with the skin, scalp, nails and mucosae. The composition containing a histamine antagonist and/or an interleukin-1 antagonist and/or a TNF-alpha antagonist may hence be applied to the face, neck, hair and nails, or any other area of the skin of the body such as the major folds (axillary or inframammary regions, bend of the elbow and the like).

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**[0028]** For a substance to be recognized as a histamine, interleukin-1 (IL-1) or TNF-alpha receptor antagonist, it must satisfy, in particular, the following characteristic:

- have a histamine, IL-1 or TNF-alpha receptor antagonist pharmacological activity, that is to say, induce a coherent pharmacological response in at least one of the following tests:

- for histamine receptor antagonists: an inhibition of the contraction of smooth muscles induced by the administration of histamine;

- for IL-1 receptor antagonists: inhibition of the IL-1-induced adhesion of macrophages to endothelial cells, or inhibition of the IL-1-induced release of superoxide anions from neutrophils;

- for TNF-alpha receptor antagonists: inhibition of the TNF-alpha-induced adhesion of macrophages to endothelial cells, or inhibition of the TNF-alpha-induced release of superoxide anions from neutrophils or inhibition of the mitogenic activity of TNF-alpha with respect to the fibroblasts of the dermis.

**[0029]** The histamine, interleukin-1 (IL-1) or TNF-alpha antagonist may, in addition, have a selective affinity for the specific receptors for these compounds: H<sub>1</sub>, IL-1 and TNF-alpha.

**[0030]** For a substance to be recognized as an antagonist of the release and/or synthesis of histamine, of interleukin-1 or of TNF-alpha, it must satisfy, in particular, the following characteristic:

- inhibition of histamine release by mast cells stimulated with the compound 48/80 or stimulated with a calcium ionophore (A23 187)

- inhibition of the release of interleukin-1 or of TNF-alpha by monocytes (U937 cells) differentiated with a phorbol ester (PMA).

**[0031]** Hitherto, histamine antagonists were used to treat allergic disorders systemically. Interleukin-1 antagonists are currently being tested in certain chronic inflammatory disorders such as rheumatic disorders, septic shock, asthma,

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psoriasis and ocular allergies. TNF-alpha antagonists are currently being tested for treating fever, septic shock and cachexia.

[0032] The antagonists of the invention are, in particular, compounds comprising at least one heterocycle and nitrogen compounds comprising at least one benzene ring.

[0033] The histamine H<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonists which can be used in the invention are those traditionally used in the treatment of allergic and anaphylactic states, as well as those for combating travel sickness. These compounds can be, for example, diethylenediamine derivatives such as cinnarizine, cyclizine; aminopropane derivatives such as dexchlorpheniramine, triprolidine; phenothiazine derivatives such as promethazine, alimemazine; and also the compounds mentioned on pages 116 to 118 of the book by Joseph R. Prous, *The Year's Drug News, Therapeutic Targets*, 1994 edition, Prous Science Publishers, such as cetirizine HCl, ebastine, loratadine, setastine HCl.

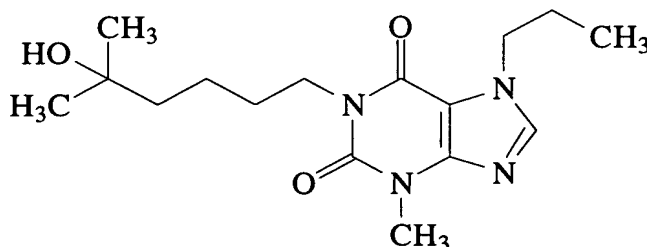
[0034] The histamine release inhibitors are, in particular, oxygen- or sulfur-containing heterocyclic compounds such as furan derivatives, benzofuran derivatives, thiophene derivatives and benzothiophene derivatives, optionally containing nitrogenous substituents, such as those described in the documents US-A-4,931,459, US-A-4,910,317 and EP-A-299,457, and more especially alkoxy- and/or aryloxytetrazolylbenzofurancarboxamides or alkoxy- and/or aryloxytetrazolylbenzothiophenecarboxamides. By way of example, 5-methoxy-3-phenoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, 5-methoxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, 6-methoxy-3-(1-methylethoxy)-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, 5-methoxy-3-(1-methylethyl)-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, 3-benzyloxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide and 5-methoxy-3-phenoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide may be mentioned.

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[0035] An interleukin-1 release antagonist which can be used in the invention can be auranofin or SKF-105809. SKF-105809 is 6,7-dihydro-2-[4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl]-3-(4-pyridinyl)-5H-pyrrolo[1,2-a]imidazole. An interleukin-1 synthesis antagonist can be lactoferin.

[0036] The TNF-alpha receptor antagonists and the inhibitors of TNF-alpha release and/or synthesis which can be used in the invention are, in particular, lisophylline, A802715 and sulphasalazine. A802715 is a xanthine derivative available from Hoechst which inhibits both TNF release and TNF action having the following structure:



[0037] The histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and TNF-alpha antagonists may be synthesized or extracted from natural products (plant or animal).

[0038] In the compositions according to the invention, the histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists are preferably used in an amount ranging from 0.000001 to 5 % by weight relative to the total weight of the composition, and especially in an amount ranging from 0.0001 to 0.1 % by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

[0039] The compositions according to the invention may be presented in all pharmaceutical dosage forms normally used for topical application, in particular in

**[0044]** The compositions may also be packaged in the form of an aerosol composition also containing a propellant agent under pressure.

[0045] The histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists may also be incorporated in various hair care or treatment compositions, and in particular shampoos, where appropriate antiparasitic, setting lotions, treatment lotions, styling creams or gels, dyeing (normally oxidation dyeing) compositions, where appropriate in the form of coloring shampoos, hair restructuring lotions, permanent-waving compositions (in particular compositions for the first stage of permanent waving), lotions or gels for combating hair loss, and the like.

[0046] The compositions of the invention may also be for dentibuccal use, for example a toothpaste or a mouthwash. In this case, the compositions can contain standard adjuvants and additives for compositions for buccal use, and in particular surfactants, thickening agents, humectant agents, polishing agents such as silica, various active ingredients such as fluorides, especially sodium fluoride, and, where appropriate, sweetening agents such as saccharin sodium.

[0047] When the composition of the invention is an emulsion, the proportion of the fatty phase can range from 5 % to 80 % by weight, and preferably from 5 % to 50 % by weight, relative to the total weight of the composition. The oils, emulsifiers and coemulsifiers used in the composition in emulsion form are chosen from those traditionally used in the cosmetics, pharmaceutical or dermatological fields. The emulsifier and the coemulsifier are present in the composition in a proportion ranging from 0.3 % to 30 % by weight, and preferably from 0.5 to 30 % or, better still, from 0.5 to 20 %, by weight relative to the total weight of the composition. The emulsion can, in addition, contain lipid vesicles.

[0048] When the composition of the invention is an oily gel or solution, the fatty phase can represent more than 90 % of the total weight of the composition.

[0049] In a known manner, the composition of the invention may also contain adjuvants which are customary in the cosmetics, pharmaceutical or dermatological field, such as hydrophilic or lipophilic gelling agents, hydrophilic or lipophilic

active agents, preservatives, antioxidants, solvents, perfumes, fillers, screening agents, bactericides, odor absorbers and coloring matter. The amounts of these different adjuvants are those traditionally used in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological field, and are, for example, from 0.01 % to 10 % of the total weight of the composition. These adjuvants, depending on their nature, may be introduced into the fatty phase, into the aqueous phase and/or into lipid spherules.

[0050] As oils which can be used in the invention, mineral oils (liquid paraffin), vegetable oils (liquid fraction of shea butter, sunflower oil), animal oils (perhydrosqualene), synthetic oils (Purcellin oil), silicone oils (cyclomethicone) and fluorinated oils (perfluoro polyethers) may be mentioned. Fatty alcohols, fatty acids (stearic acid) and waxes (paraffin, carnauba, beeswax) may also be used as fatty substances.

[0051] As emulsifiers which can be used in the invention, glyceryl stearate, polysorbate 60 and the PEG-6/PEG-32/glycol stearate mixture sold under the name Tefose® 63 by the company Gattefosse may be mentioned as examples.

[0052] As solvents which can be used in the invention, lower alcohols, in particular ethanol and isopropanol, and propylene glycol may be mentioned.

[0053] As hydrophilic gelling agents, carboxyvinyl polymers (carbomer), acrylic copolymers such as acrylate/alkylacrylate copolymers, polyacrylamides, polysaccharides such as hydroxypropylcellulose, clays and natural gums may be mentioned, and as lipophilic gelling agents, modified clays such as bentones, metal salts of fatty acids such as aluminum stearates and hydrophobic silica, or alternatively ethylcellulose and polyethylene may be mentioned.

[0054] As hydrophilic active agents, proteins or protein hydrolysates, amino acids, polyols, urea, allantoin, sugars and sugar derivatives, water-soluble vitamins, starch and plant extracts, in particular those of Aloe vera may be used.

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**[0056]** The histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists may, inter alia, be combined with active agents intended, in particular, for preventing and/or treating skin complaints. Among these active agents, there may be mentioned, by way of example:

- agents which modulate differentiation and/or proliferation and/or skin pigmentation, such as retinoic acid and its isomers, retinol and its esters, vitamin D and its derivatives, estrogens such as estradiol, kojic acid or hydroquinone;
- antibacterials such as clindamycin phosphate, erythromycin or antibiotics of the tetracycline class;
- antiparasitics, especially metronidazole, crotamiton or pyrethrinoids;
- antifungals, especially compounds belonging to the imidazole class such as econazole, ketoconazole or miconazole or their salts, polyene compounds such as amphotericin B, compounds of the allylamine family such as terbinafine, or alternatively octopirox;
- steroidal anti-inflammatory agents such as hydrocortisone, betamethasone valerate or clobetasol propionate, or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents such as ibuprofen and its salts, diclofenac and its salts, acetylsalicylic acid, acetaminophen or glycyrrhetic acid;
- anesthetic agents such as lidocaine hydrochloride and its derivatives;
- antipruriginous agents such as thenalidine, trimeprazine or cyproheptadine;
- antiviral agents such as acyclovir;
- keratolytic agents such as alpha- and beta-hydroxycarboxylic or beta-ketocarboxylic acids, their salts, amides or esters, and more especially alpha-hydroxy acids such as glycolic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid and, generally speaking, the fruit acids, and beta-hydroxy acids such as salicylic acid

and its derivatives, in particular its alkylated derivatives such as 5-n-octanoylsalicylic acid;

- free-radical scavenging agents such as alpha-tocopherol or its esters, superoxide dismutases, some metal chelators or ascorbic acid and its esters;
- antiseborrheic agents such as progesterone;
- antidandruff agents such as octopirox or pyrithione zinc;
- anti-acne agents such as retinoic acid or benzoyl peroxide.

[0057] Advantageously, the histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists and/or TNF-alpha antagonists are combined with products having an irritant side-effect, and in particular active agents commonly used in the cosmetics, pharmaceutical or dermatological field. The presence of a histamine antagonist, an interleukin-1 antagonist and/or a TNF-alpha antagonist in a cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological composition containing a product or even an active agent having an irritant effect enables this irritant effect to be greatly attenuated or even eliminated.

[0058] In particular, the histamine antagonist, interleukin-1 antagonist and/or TNF-alpha antagonist make it possible, in particular, to increase the amount of cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological active agent relative to the amount normally used, with a view to improved efficacy.

[0059] Thus, the subject of the invention is also a composition containing, in a cosmetically, pharmaceutically or dermatologically acceptable medium, at least one product having an irritant side-effect, characterized in that it contains at least one agent antagonistic to this effect, chosen from interleukin-1 antagonists, TNF-alpha antagonists and combinations thereof.

[0060] The subject of the invention is also the use, in a topical composition containing a cosmetically, pharmaceutically or dermatologically acceptable medium and at least one product having an irritant side-effect, of at least one compound chosen from histamine antagonists, interleukin-1 antagonists,

TNF-alpha antagonists and combinations thereof, for eliminating this irritant effect.

[0061] The irritant products to which the invention applies are, in particular, perfumes, surfactants (ionic or nonionic), preservatives, some sunscreen agents, organic solvents, alcoholic solutions and some cosmetic, pharmaceutical or dermatological active agents.

[0062] In particular, the active agents having an irritant side-effect are chosen from  $\alpha$ -hydroxy acids (glycolic, lactic, malic, citric, tartaric, mandelic),  $\beta$ -hydroxy acids (salicylic acid and its derivatives),  $\alpha$ -keto acids,  $\beta$ -keto acids, retinoids (retinol and its esters, retinal, retinoic acid and its derivatives, retinoids, in particular those described in the documents FR-A-2,570,377, EP-A-199,636, EP-A-325,540, EP-A-402,072), anthralins (dioxyanthranol), anthranoids, peroxides (in particular benzoyl peroxide), minoxidil, lithium salts, antimetabolites, vitamin D and its derivatives, hair dyes or colorants (para-phenylenediamine and its derivatives, aminophenols), alcoholic perfuming solutions (perfumes, toilet water, aftershave, deodorants), antiperspirant agents (some aluminum salts), depilatory or permanent-waving active agents (thiols), depigmenting agents (hydroquinone) and delousing active agents (pyrethrin).

[0063] The use of a histamine antagonist, interleukin-1 antagonist and/or TNF-alpha antagonist makes it possible, in particular, to multiply from 2- to 10-fold the amount of product, and more especially of active agent, having an irritant side-effect, relative to the prior state of the art, without all the unpleasant sensations mentioned above being experienced. Thus, it is possible to use hydroxy acids up to 50 % of the weight of the composition or retinoids up to 5 %, without any discomfort.

[0064] In particular, the composition contains one or more histamine antagonists, one or more interleukin-1 antagonists and/or one or more TNF-alpha antagonists chosen from alkoxy- and/or aryloxytetrazolylbenzofurancarboxamides

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or an alkoxy- and/or aryloxytetrazolylbenzothiophenecarboxamides and one or more active agents having an irritant side-effect, chosen from alpha-hydroxy acids and beta-hydroxy acids.

[0065] The subject of the present invention is, in addition, a cosmetic treatment process, characterized in that a composition as described above, containing at least one TNF-alpha antagonist in a cosmetically acceptable medium is applied to the skin, to the scalp and/or to the mucosae.

[0066] The cosmetic treatment process of the invention may be carried out, in particular, by applying the hygiene or cosmetic compositions as are defined above according to the customary technique for using these compositions. For example: application of creams, gels, serums, lotions, make-up removal milks or after-sun compositions to the skin or to dry hair, application of a hair lotion to wet hair or of shampoos, or alternatively application of dentifrice to the gums.

[0067] The examples which follow illustrate the invention. In these examples, the proportions shown are percentages by weight.

#### EXAMPLE 1

[0068] Make-up removal lotion for the face

Loratidine	0.05
Antioxidant	0.05
Isopropanol	40.00
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

#### EXAMPLE 2

[0069] Make-up removal lotion for the face

Cetirizine	0.001
Antioxidant	0.05



Isopropanol	40.00
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 3

[0070] Face care gel

Auranofin	0.05
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel H sold by the company Hercules)	1.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Isopropanol	40.00
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 4

[0071] Face care gel

Lisophyline	0.04
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel H sold by the company Hercules)	1.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Isopropanol	40.00
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 5

[0072] Face care cream (oil-in-water emulsion)

Sulphasalazine	0.02
Glyceryl stearate	2.00

Polysorbate 60 (Tween 60 sold by the company ICI)	1.00
Stearic acid	1.40
Triethanolamine	0.70
Carbomer	0.40
Liquid fraction of shea butter	12.00
Perhydrosqualene	12.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Perfume	0.5
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 6

[0073] Treatment shampoo

Loratadine	0.02
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel H sold by the company Hercules)	1.00
Perfume	0.50
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 7

[0074] Antiwrinkle skin care cream for the face (oil-in-water emulsion)

Cetirizine	0.15
Glyceryl stearate	2.00
Polysorbate 60 (Tween 60 sold by the company ICI)	1.00
Stearic acid	1.40

5-n-Octanoylsalicylic acid	0.50
Triethanolamine	0.70
Carbomer	0.40
Liquid fraction of shea butter	12.00
Perhydrosqualene	12.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Perfume	0.50
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 8

[0075] Emulsified gel for treating insect bites (oil-in-water emulsion)

Cyclomethicone	3.00
Purcellin oil (sold by the company	
Dragoco)	7.00
PEG-6/PEG-32/glycol stearate	
(Tefose® 63 from Gattefosse)	0.30
Setastine	0.02
Preservative	0.30
Perfume	0.40
Carbomer	0.60
Crotamiton	5.00
Glycyrrhetic acid	2.00
Ethyl alcohol	5.00
Triethanolamine	0.20
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 9

[0076] Pain relief gel

Cetirizine	0.03
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel H sold by the company Hercules)	1.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Lidocaine hydrochloride	2.00
Isopropanol	40.00
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 10

[0077] Cream for treating solar erythema (oil-in-water emulsion)

Dexchlorpheniramine	0.25
Glyceryl stearate	2.00
Polysorbate 60 (Tween 60 sold by the company ICI)	1.00
Stearic acid	1.40
Glycyrrhetic acid	2.00
Triethanolamine	0.70
Carbomer	0.40
Liquid fraction of shea butter	12.00
Sunflower oil	10.00
Antioxidant	0.05
Perfume	0.5
Preservative	0.30
Water	qs 100 %

EXAMPLE 11

[0078] Antiwrinkle skin care cream for the face (oil-in-water emulsion)

This example differs from EXAMPLE 7 by the replacement of cetirizine by 3-benzyloxy-5-methoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, manufactured according to EXAMPLE 1 of the document EP-A-299,457, and 5-n-octanoylsalicylic acid by glycolic acid.

EXAMPLE 12

[0079] Antiwrinkle skin care cream for the face (oil-in-water emulsion)

This example differs from EXAMPLE 7 by the replacement of sulphasalazine by 5-methoxy-3-phenoxy-N-(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)benzothiophene-2-carboxamide, manufactured according to EXAMPLE 2 of the document EP-A-299,457, and 5-n-octanoylsalicylic acid by a fruit acid mixture (lactic, glycolic, tartaric, citric and malic acids).

EXAMPLE 13

[0080] Gel for treating acne

all-trans-Retinoic acid	0.05
Loratidine	0.55
Hydroxypropylcellulose (Klucel H sold by the company Hercules)	1
Antioxidant	0.05
Isopropanol	40
Preservative	0.3
Water	qs 100 %